

Internal Revenue Service, Treasury

§ 1.50B-5

Example 1. Partnership ABCD hires a WIN employee on January 1, 1972, and hires a second WIN employee on September 1, 1972. The ABCD partnership and each of its partners reports income on the basis of the calendar year. Partners A, B, C, and D share partnership profits equally. Each partner's share of the WIN expenses incurred with respect to these employees is 25 percent.

Example 2. Assume the same facts as in example 1 and the following additional facts: A dies on June 30, 1972, and B purchases A's interest as of such date. Each partner's share of the profits from January 1 to June 30 is 25 percent. From July 1 to December 31, B's share of the profits is 50 percent, and C and D's share of the profits is 25 percent each. B shall take into account 25 percent of the WIN expenses incurred during the period beginning January 1 and ending June 30 and 50 percent of the WIN expenses incurred during the remainder of the year with respect to the employee hired on January 1, 1972. Also, B shall take into account 50 percent of the WIN expenses incurred with respect to the employee hired on September 1, C and D shall each take into account 25 percent of the WIN expenses incurred with respect to the employees employed by the partnership in 1972. Under paragraph (a)(3), for purposes of determining the period of employment that may be taken into account by B, the initial date of employment of the WIN employee hired on January 1 relates back to the date he was first employed, *i.e.*, January 1, 1972.

WIN employees	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Total WIN expenses ..	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$22,000
Partner L (3/10)	1,800	1,500	1,200	1,200	900	6,600
Partner M (2/10)	1,200	1,000	800	800	600	4,400
Partner N (5/10)	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	11,000

Assume that partners L, M, and N did not directly incur any other WIN expenses during their taxable year in which falls December 31, 1973 (the last day of LMN partnership's taxable year) and that such partners did not own any interest in other partnerships, electing small business corporations, estates, or trusts that incurred WIN expenses. The total WIN expenses of partner L are \$6,600, of partner M are \$4,400, and of partner N are \$11,000.

[38 FR 6164, Mar. 7, 1973]

§ 1.50B-5 Limitations with respect to certain persons.

(a) *Mutual savings institutions.* In the case of an organization to which section 593 applies (that is, a mutual sav-

Example 3. Partnership SH is engaged in manufacturing. Under the terms of the partnership agreements deductions attributable to the employment of WIN employees are specially allocated 70 percent to partner S and 30 percent to partner H. In all other respects S and H share profits and losses equally. If the special allocation with respect to the WIN expenses is recognized under section 704 (a) and (b) and paragraph (b) of § 1.704-1, the WIN expenses shall be taken into account, 70 percent by S and 30 percent by H.

Example 4. (i) LMN partnership, which files its return on the basis of the calendar year, hires five WIN employees in 1973. The WIN expenses incurred with respect to each employee are as follows:

WIN employee No.	WIN expenses
1	\$6,000
2	5,000
3	4,000
4	4,000
5	3,000
Total	22,000

On December 31, 1973, the ratio in which the partners divide the general profits of the LMN partnership is as follows: L receives three-tenths of the general profits, M receives two-tenths of the general profits, and N receives five-tenths of the general profits.

(ii) Under this section the WIN expenses are apportioned to the partners of LMN partnership as follows:

WIN employees	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Total WIN expenses ..	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$22,000
Partner L (3/10)	1,800	1,500	1,200	1,200	900	6,600
Partner M (2/10)	1,200	1,000	800	800	600	4,400
Partner N (5/10)	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	11,000

ings bank, a cooperative bank, or a domestic building and loan association)—

(1) WIN expenses shall be 50 percent of the amount otherwise determined under paragraph (a) of § 1.50B-1, and

(2) The \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2), relating to limitation based on amount of tax, shall be reduced by 50 percent of such amount.

For example, a domestic building and loan association incurs \$30,000 in WIN expenses (as determined under paragraph (a) of § 1.50B-1) during its taxable year. However, under this paragraph such amount is reduced to \$15,000 (50 percent of \$30,000). If an organization to which section 593 applies is a member

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of a controlled group (as defined in section 50A(a)(5)), the \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2) shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of § 1.50A-1 before such amount is further reduced under this paragraph.

(b) *Regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts.* (1) In the case of a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust subject to taxation under subchapter M, chapter 1 of the Code—

(i) The WIN expenses determined under paragraph (a) of § 1.50B-1, and

(ii) The \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2), relating to limitation based on amount of tax,

shall be reduced to such person's ratable share of each such amount. If a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust is a member of a controlled group (as defined in section 50A(a)(5)), the \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2) shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of § 1.50A-1 before such amount is further reduced under this paragraph.

(2) A person's ratable share of the amount described in subparagraph (1)(i) and the amount described in subparagraph (1)(ii) of this paragraph shall be the ratio which—

(i) Taxable income for the taxable year, bears to,

(ii) Taxable income for the taxable year plus the amount of the deduction for dividends paid taken into account under section 852(b)(2)(D) in computing investment company taxable income, or under section 857(b)(2)(B) (section 857(b)(2)(C), as then in effect, for taxable years ending before October 5, 1976) in computing real estate investment trust taxable income, as the case may be.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term "taxable income" means, in the case of a regulated investment company, its investment company taxable income (within the meaning of section 852(b)(2)) and, in the case of a real estate investment trust, its real estate investment trust taxable income (within the meaning of section 857(b)(2)). In the case of a taxable year ending after October 4, 1976, real estate investment trust taxable income, for

purposes of this paragraph, is determined by excluding any net capital gain, and by computing the deduction for dividends paid without regard to capital gains dividends (as defined in section 857(b)(3)(C)). The amount of the deduction for dividends paid includes the amount of deficiency dividends (other than capital gains deficiency dividends) taken into account in computing investment company taxable income or real estate investment trust taxable income for the taxable year. See section 860(f) for the definition of deficiency dividends.

(3) This paragraph may be illustrated by the following example:

Example. (i) Corporation X, a regulated investment company subject to taxation under section 852 of the Code, which makes its return on the basis of the calendar year, incurs WIN expenses of \$30,000 during the year 1974. Corporation X's investment company taxable income under section 852(b)(2) is \$10,000 after taking into account a deduction for dividends paid of \$90,000.

(ii) Under this paragraph, Corporation X's WIN expenses for the taxable year 1974 is \$3,000, computed as follows: (a) \$30,000 (WIN expenses), multiplied by (b) \$10,000 (taxable income), divided by (c) \$100,000 (taxable income plus the deduction for dividends paid). For 1974, the \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2) is reduced to \$2,500.

(c) *Cooperatives.* (1) In the case of a cooperative organization described in section 1381(a)—

(i) The WIN expenses determined under paragraph (a) of § 1.50B-1, and

(ii) The \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2), relating to limitation based on amount of tax,

shall be reduced to such cooperative's ratable share of each such amount (as determined under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph). If a cooperative organization described in section 1381(a) is a member of a controlled group (as defined in section 50A(a)(5)), the \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2) shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of § 1.50A-1 before such amount is further reduced under this paragraph.

(2) A cooperative's ratable share of the amount described in subparagraph (1)(i) and the amount described in subparagraph (1)(ii) of this paragraph shall be the ratio which—

(i) Taxable income for the taxable year, bears to

(ii) Taxable income for the taxable year plus the sum of (a) the amount of the deductions allowed under section 1382(b), and (b) the amount of the deductions allowed under section 1382(c), and (c) amounts similar to the amounts described in (a) and (b) of this subdivision the tax treatment of which is determined without regard to subchapter T, chapter 1 of the Code and the regulations thereunder.

(3) This paragraph may be illustrated by the following example:

Example. (i) Cooperative X, an organization described in section 1381(a) which makes its return on the basis of the calendar year, incurs WIN expenses of \$30,000 for the taxable year 1972. Cooperative X's taxable income is \$10,000 after taking into account deductions of \$30,000 allowed under section 1382(b), and deductions of \$60,000 allowed under section 1382(c).

(ii) Under this paragraph, Cooperative X's WIN expenses for the taxable year 1972 are \$3,000, computed as follows: (a) \$30,000 (WIN expenses), multiplied by (b) \$10,000 (taxable income), divided by (c) \$100,000 (taxable income plus the sum of deductions allowed under sections 1382(b) and 1382(c)). For 1972, the \$25,000 amount specified in section 50A(a)(2) is reduced to \$2,500.

(Sec. 860(e) (92 Stat. 2849, 26 U.S.C. 860(e)); sec. 860(g) (92 Stat. 2850, 26 U.S.C. 860(g)); sec. 7805 (68A Stat. 917, 26 U.S.C. 7805))

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§ 1.51-1 Amount of credit.

(a) *Determination of amount*—(1) *General rule.* Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the amount of the targeted jobs credit for purposes of section 38 (formerly designated section 44B) for the taxable year equals 50 percent of the qualified first-year wages (minus any qualified first-year wages paid to individuals while such individuals are qualified summer youth employees) plus 25 percent of the qualified second-year wages.

(2) *Special rule for employment of qualified summer youth employees.* In the case of an employer who pays or incurs qualified wages after April 30, 1983, to a qualified summer youth employee beginning work for the employer after such date, the amount of the targeted

jobs credit for the taxable year is equal to the amount determined under paragraph (a)(1) of this section plus an amount equal to 85 percent of the first \$3,000 of qualified wages paid to each qualified summer youth employee during the taxable year. Such wages must be attributable to services tendered by the qualified summer youth employee during any 90-day period beginning on or after May 1 and ending on or before September 15.

(3) *Limitation.* See section 38(c) for rules limiting the amount of the credit to a percentage of the amount of the taxpayer's net tax liability.

(b) *Definitions*—(1) *Qualified wages.* The term “qualified wages” means wages (as defined in paragraph (b)(4)) paid or incurred by the employer during the taxable year to individuals who are members of a targeted group (within the meaning of section 51(d)).

(2) *Qualified first-year wages*—(i) *General rule.* Except in the case of qualified summer youth employees, the term “qualified first-year wages” means the first \$6,000 of wages (as defined in paragraph (b)(4) of this section) attributable to service rendered by a member of a targeted group during the 1-year period beginning with the day the individual first begins work for the employer. In the case of a vocational rehabilitation referral (as defined in section 51(d)(2)) who begins work for the employer before July 19, 1984, the one-year period begins with the day the individual begins work for the employer on or after the beginning of such individual's rehabilitation plan. However, with the exception of vocational rehabilitation referrals for whom the employer claimed a credit under section 44B (as in effect prior to enactment of the Revenue Act of 1978) for a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1979, members of a targeted group who are first hired after September 26, 1978, and before January 1, 1979, will be treated as if they first began work for the employer on January 1, 1979. The date on which the wages are paid is not determinative of whether the wages are first-year wages; rather, the wages must be attributed to the period during which the work was performed. See paragraph (f)(1) of this section for an additional limitation on the term